



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS  
2 NAVY ANNEX  
WASHINGTON, DC 20380-1775

IN REPLY REFER TO:

PLD 01 2006

The Honorable Ike Skelton  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Skelton:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding the Marine Corps' unfunded requirements for Fiscal Year 2007. We appreciate the leadership and continuing commitment that you and your colleagues have shown to the men and women of our Corps.

I have enclosed a list of the Marine unfunded programs for the upcoming Fiscal Year. If I can be of further assistance on this or any other matter, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

*M. W. Hagee*  
M. W. Hagee  
General, U.S. Marine Corps  
Commandant of the Marine Corps

Enclosure

Copy to:  
The Honorable Duncan Hunter  
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services

FY07 USMC Unfunded Programs List

APPN & ITEM TITLE	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	\$M
<p><b>Operations and Maintenance Marine Corps (OMMC)</b></p>		
<p>Battle Command Support Sustainment System (BCS3)</p>	<p>The Battle Command Support Sustainment System (BCS3) is an Army program of record that incorporates feeds from multiple, independent servers and displays it all on mapping and imagery products. BCS3 allows for commodity tracking, supply point status, projection of future combat power, logistics Courses of Action analysis, and logistics-related Commander Critical Information Requirements. Without this funding the deployed MEF and its Major Subordinate Element (MSE) lose the primary tool used to provide a Logistics Common Operating Picture (LCOP).</p>	2.1
<p>Facilities Sustainment</p>	<p>This is the recurring maintenance and repair required by all USMC facilities to keep them in working order. Examples are roof repairs, painting, emergency service calls, runway overlays, patching leaking pipes, etc. This is a recurring cost, which is established by the OSD facilities sustainment model. Defense Strategic planning guidance is based on the model estimate. Funding below the model estimate results in accelerated deterioration of facilities. We are currently funded 8% below guidance.</p>	33.6
<p>Family of Combat Support Equipment - Active</p>	<p>These funds would buy items falling into the following categories: individual ground combat equipment, small unit support equipment and tactical illumination devices. Examples of items falling under these categories that were specifically identified in OEF/OIF after action reports urgent need statements include mosquito netting, sun wind and dust goggles, field showers, protective hearing devices, breachers kit and the Ultra High Intensity Illumination System. These programs enhance or improve unit operational capabilities and enhance unit morale and are supportive of the Marine Corps concept future Military Operations on Urban Terrain (MOUT), Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) and Homeland Security.</p>	12.2
<p>Family of Combat Vehicle Crewmen Clothing &amp; Equipment - Active</p>	<p>Marine Corps Combat Vehicle Crewmen Clothing and Equipment Program (MCCVCEP) will protect Combat Vehicle Crewman (CVC) and individual Marines against environmental, occupational and enemy imposed hazards such as exposure to improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), natural elements, flash fires, ballistic threats (spall and fragmentation), cramped crew compartments and slippery metal surfaces. MCCVCEP is intended to increase survivability and mobility of the individual Marine supporting the Global War On Terrorism (GWOT) and any future wartime threats. Technology in fire protection and performance characteristics of textiles, materials and clothing has provided substantial improvements in almost every area which will be utilized to fabricate these items. The purpose of the MCCVCEP is to procure clothing and equipment items (15+ distinct items) that will enhance or replace the USMC inventory.</p>	5.7
<p>Family of Improved Load Bearing Equipment (ILBE) - Active</p>	<p>The Improved Load Bearing Equipment (ILBE), a direct replacement for the Modular Lightweight Load-carrying Equipment (MOLLE), is a load carrying system designed to provide durable and lightweight means for the deployed Marine to transport his individual combat clothing and equipment. Marines are using the ILBE in current operations in support of the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT). Funds would accelerate purchase of ILBE.</p>	6.8
<p>Weather Clothing &amp; Equipment - Active</p>	<p>The lethality and tempo of current and future battlefields dictate requirements for increased individual survivability. Marines engaged in expeditionary operations need combat clothing that is lightweight, durable, and comfortable that facilitates mission accomplishment and survivability in austere conditions. Additional funding is needed to achieve fielding of modernized clothing for the individual Marine.</p>	8.2
<p>Family of Shelter and Tents/Ultra Lightweight Camouflage Net System (ULCANS)</p>	<p>Threat advances and proliferation since the design of the Light Camouflage Screening System (LCSS), circa 1975, renders LCSS, the system currently in use, marginal to ineffective against current real-world challenges to U.S. forces. A requirement exists for a camouflage net system for tactical use that maximizes modularity, ease of use, operational effectiveness, durability, and is also designed to improve survivability of military hardware, such as an all-weather modular concealment system that provides visual, near infrared and radar signature reduction.</p>	6.0
<p>Family of Shelters and Tents (Command Post Large Tactical Shelter)</p>	<p>Threat advances and proliferation since Light Camouflage Screening System (LCSS) design, circa 1975, renders LCSS marginal to ineffective against real-world challenges to U.S. Forces. A requirement exists for a camouflage net system for tactical use that maximizes modularity, ease of use, operational effectiveness, durability, and designed to improve survivability of military hardware as an all weather concealment system that provides visual, near infrared and radar signature reduction. Funds will advance lightweight rapid deploying Command Post Large (CPL) tactical shelters, which would reduce set-up time by up to 50%.</p>	6.0
<p>Individual First Aid Kit (IFAK) - Active</p>	<p>The Individual First Aid Kit (IFAK) is a medical first aid kit designed with equipment and consumable medical material that allows the individual warfighter to perform immediate first aid or life saving first aid at the Point of Injury (POI) during field operations. The IFAK is required by the individual to support the life sustaining procedures in the event of an injury until medical care can be provided by a higher echelon of treatment. Availability of an IFAK in the Operation Iraqi Freedom/ Global War on Terrorism (OIF/GWOT) field environment helps to preserve combat power and increases the combat effectiveness of individual Marines. The medical material required to field the IFAKs is readily available in the commercial market, and can be procured immediately following receipt of funds to adequately improve the IFAK for USMC-wide support.</p>	14.2
<p>Intelligence, Information, Command and Control, Equipment and Enhancement Program</p>	<p>The Intelligence, Information, Command and Control, Equipment and Enhancement (ICE2) Contract provides world wide supply and maintenance support for the Marine Corps war fighters. Due to the rapidly changing technology of Information Technology (IT) hardware, the Marine Corps' current infrastructure does not provide sustainment support for systems and equipment supported by the ICE2 contract. These Weapon Systems are used throughout the Department Of Defense Intelligence Information System (DODIS) and Command and Control (C2) communities and are the Marine Corps primary link for the war fighter to the intelligence and C2 operations worldwide. The ICE2 contract is the primary source of supply and maintenance support for forty-two (42) command and control, and intelligence gathering/distribution systems.</p>	2.7
<p>Life Cycle Management Portfolio</p>	<p>The Life Cycle Management Portfolio provides the warfighter a web-based set of decision support tools that integrate current and historical data and converts it to quality logistics intelligence. These decision tools and initiatives enable users worldwide to solve and prevent readiness issues by drastically reducing the data gathering effort. The Life Cycle Management Portfolio includes Total Support Cost Module, Decision Support Tool Kit, Supply Chain Optimization Performance and Enhancement, and System Operational Effectiveness tools. Funding is required for sustainment of these vital capabilities.</p>	2.1
<p>MAGTF Training Systems Support (MTSS)</p>	<p>The MTSS Contract replaced the Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Staff Training Program (MSTP) Simulation Site Contract, encompassing training support in the areas of command and control systems and supporting C4I applications, technical simulation support services, information Technology (IT) Instruction and Support Services for MSTP, and the simulation centers, command and control systems training facilities (MSTCs), and Combined Arms Staff Trainers (CAST) at each of the MEFs, the MAGTF Training Command located in 29 Palms, and MARFORPAC.</p>	8.2

**FY07 USMC Unfunded Programs List**

Maritime Prepositioning Force	The Maritime Prepositioning Ships (MPS) Program provides a globally prepositioned, sustainable warfighting capability to the operating forces and is directly linked to the execution of the 1000 and 5000 series Operational Plans. The stress, wear and tear on Marine Corps ground equipment during OIF has significantly increased the level and intensity of maintenance required to return this warfighting material to its pre-war condition. Additional funding of \$3.4M is required for repair parts, sustainment block material, and logistics support. An additional \$6.5M is required for the logistics support contract.	9.9
Nuclear, Biological, Chemical Defense Equipment Assessment Program	The Nuclear, Biological, Chemical Defense (NBCD) Equipment Assessment Program (EAP) provides an integrated support team which ensures Marines are provided with operationally capable Individual Protective Equipment (IPE). Through performing assessments, repairs, shelf life testing and training to the war fighter this program ensures that NBCD equipment is properly maintained. Funding supports Toxic and Non-Toxic Testing, procurement of repair parts and materials and labor to conduct an efficient sustainment and shelf life management program ensuring sufficient levels of equipment are available to meet all Marine Corps missions.	4.5
Portable Tent Lighting - Active	This light set consists of a two-light system for illumination and should be used in all Marine Corps tentage. The light sets are built to withstand the demands of heavy field use and they exceed military specifications, including noise and light specifications. The lights illuminate instantly when connected to electricity and offer high impact resistance, compact design, connectivity and increased dependability.	8.4
Restoration and Modernization	This item would fund major repairs to Marine Corps facilities, such as whole barracks repairs, messhall repairs, utility line replacement, runway rehabilitation. It would also fund construction work less than \$750,000 per project, such as Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) upgrades, new mission initiatives, expanding classrooms, and modifying ranges. Due to the internal realignment of funds for higher priority warfighting needs, the recapitalization rate has increased by approximately 20 years and the projected accomplishment of our readiness goals has slipped from 2019 to at least 2021.	63.7
Transportation Capacity Planning Tool	The Transportation Capacity Planning Tool is a transportation information tool that incorporates personnel and equipment capacity with mission development and execution to provide a graphic means of maintaining situational awareness. This capability allows a commander to quickly determine both the effectiveness of ongoing missions and possible choke points requiring additional planning or resolution.	3.2
Underwater Reconnaissance Capability (URC)	This program provides technical in-service engineering support and Depot level maintenance support to manage dive and dive support equipment. The US Navy mandates periodic inspection of life support equipment and its facilities to maintain certification for use within the Marine Corps inventory. This funding also includes the outfitting and kitting of dive related equipment, and inventory control by serial number of all dive equipment.	2.1
USMC CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS (COOP) PROGRAM	This program implements a Legacy Network Consolidation (LNC) that increases the level of security for the enterprise network in both deployed and garrison environments through better disaster recovery efforts and tools to defend the enterprise network from enemy intrusion. This funding request has 2 essential elements. First, current systems will be consolidated into regional IT Support Centers with data storage and disaster recovery capabilities. Secondly, the USMC Enterprise IT Services (MCEITS) COOP plan will extend current unclassified disaster recovery capabilities to these regional IT support centers that will enable regions to copy local critical data and services to an enterprise remote site for continuity and disaster recovery purposes.	7.8
<b>OMMC Subtotal</b>		<b>207.4</b>
<b>Operations and Maintenance Marine Corps Reserve (OMMCR)</b>		
Family of Field Medical Equipment (FFME), Authorized Medical Allowance Lists (AMAL) - Reserves	The Family of Field Medical Equipment (FFME) Authorized Medical Allowance Lists (AMAL) are comprised of 27 different medical lists each having their respective equipment and consumable medical material configurations that comprise the full spectrum of Battlefield Health Service Support to the warfighter during field operations. Currently, the reserve operating forces medical community is seriously hampered in providing quality medical care to critically ill/injured warfighters due to a lack of these items.	3.5
Family of Shelter and Tents (Command Post Large Tactical Shelter) - Reserves	These funds would buy advanced lightweight rapid deploying Large Command Post tactical shelters. Funds would provide "open architecture" that is more compatible with Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence (C4I) and Medical system requirements. Operational Document requirements and advances in shelter tent architecture have presented new technology opportunities that, if exploited, offer the possibility of reducing the manpower and erection/strike time by over 50% for expeditionary command and control units.	2.2
Family of Shelters and Tents (Ultra Lightweight Camouflage Net System (ULCANS) - Reserves	Threat advances and proliferation since the design of the Light Camouflage Screening System (LCSS), circa 1975, renders LCSS, the system currently in use, marginal to ineffective against current real-world challenges to U.S. forces. A requirement exists for a camouflage net system for tactical use that maximizes modularity, ease of use, operational effectiveness, durability, and is also designed to improve survivability of military hardware, such as an all-weather modular concealment system that provides visual, near infrared and radar signature reduction.	5.3
Individual First Aid Kit (IFAK) - Reserves	The Individual First Aid Kit (IFAK) is a medical first aid kit designed with equipment and consumable medical material that allows the individual warfighter to perform immediate first aid or life saving first aid at the Point of Injury (POI) during field operations. The IFAK is a component of the critical support equipment required by the warfighter to help sustain life in the event of a life threatening injury. The IFAK is an indispensable treatment capability to the warfighters health and is required by the individual to support the life sustaining procedures in the event of an injury until medical care can be provided by a higher echelon of treatment. Availability of an IFAK in the Operation Iraqi Freedom/Global War on Terrorism (OIF/GWOT) field environment helps to preserve combat power and increases the combat effectiveness of individual Marines by providing life-saving individual medical care.	3.5
Infantry Combat Equipment (ICE) - Reserves	The lethality and tempo of current and future battlefields dictate requirements for increased individual survivability and modernization of current equipment and clothing. Marines engaged in expeditionary operations need combat clothing and equipment that is lightweight, durable, and comfortable, and that facilitates mission accomplishment and survivability in austere conditions. Items provide protection from weather conditions and insect-borne diseases. Additional funding is needed to achieve fielding of modernized clothing and equipment for the individual Marine.	11.7
Portable Tent Lighting - Reserves	The Portable Tent lighting system is a two-light system for illumination to be used in all Marine Corps tentage. The light sets are built to withstand the demands of heavy field use and they exceed military specifications, including noise and light specifications. The lights illuminate instantly when connected to electricity and offer high impact resistance, compact design, connectivity and increased dependability.	3.6

**FY07 USMC Unfunded Programs List**

Virtual Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) Distance Learning Program	The Distance Learning program provides online Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) and sustainment courses necessary to achieve the appropriate level of readiness in the Reserve Component of the Marine Corps. These funds provide for the course development of three essential warfighting curriculum tracks: Fires, Planning, and Command and Control. The Distance Learning program is directly tied to Training Transformation in the Curriculum Continuum Initiative. The funds allow the Marine Corps College of Continuing Education to develop course outlines, online accessible courseware, and hardcopy course materials. The funding also provides for the Curriculum Synchronization Conferences as part of the course development.	2.5
<b>OMMCR Subtotal</b>		
<b>32.4</b>		
<b>Procurement of Ammunition Navy/Marine Corps (PANMC)</b>		
CARTRIDGE 40MM HIGH EXPLOSIVE DUAL PURPOSE M430A1	The Cartridge, 40mm High-Explosive Dual-Purpose (HEDP) M430/M430A1 Linked (DODIC B642) is fired from the MK19 Mod 3 Grenade Machine Gun. The projectile's shaped charge is designed to penetrate two inches of steel armor and inflict personnel casualties in the target area. An additional \$25M will increase the Approved Acquisition Objective (AAO) from 41% to 50% at end of the Future Year Defense Plan (FYDP).	25.0
CARTRIDGE 5.56MM BALL M855	The Cartridge, 5.56mm Ball (DODIC A059) is the primary ball ammunition used in the M16 series and M4 weapons against personnel and unarmored targets. It is also used in the M249 Squad Automatic Weapon (SAW) with a magazine. An additional \$20M will procure 68,965,517 cartridges, increasing the Approved Acquisition Objective (AAO) from 0% to 30% at end of FY 2009.	20.0
CARTRIDGE 7.62MM 4 BALL M80 & 1 TRACER LINKED	The Cartridge, 7.62mm 4 Ball M80/1 Tracer M62 Linked (DODIC A131) is primarily used in the M240 Machine Gun against personnel and unarmored targets. An additional \$20,000,000 will procure 31,746,032 cartridges, increasing the AAO from 19% to 72% at end of FYDP.	20.0
FLARE, SURFACE TRIP M49A1	The Flare, Surface Trip M49A1 (DODIC L495) consists of an illuminant assembly and mounting bracket assembly. It is used to give warning of infiltrating Forces by illuminating the field of the advancing enemy. An additional \$3.882M will increase the acquisition objective from 12% to 100% at the end of the FYDP.	3.9
GRENADE HAND FRAG M67	The Grenade, Hand Fragmentation, M67 (DODIC G881) is used to supplement small arms fire against the enemy in close combat. An additional \$10M will increase the acquisition objective from 31% to 97% at the end of the FYDP.	10.0
PROJECTILE 155MM HIGH EXPLOSIVE EXTENDED RANGE ROUND M795	The Projectile, 155mm High Explosive, Extended Range round (DODIC D529), used for both the M198 Towed Howitzer and the M777 Lightweight Towed Howitzer, is designed to inflict equipment and personnel casualties in the target area. It is one of the most sought after artillery ammunition items by Marines engaged in armed conflict in Iraq. An additional \$20M will increase the Approved Acquisition Objective (AAO) from 33% to 45% at end of FYDP.	20.0
PROJECTILE 155MM ILLUMINATION ROUND M485	The Projectile, 155mm Illumination round (DODIC B505), used for both the M198 Towed Howitzer and the M777 Lightweight Towed Howitzer, is designed to light up an area by use of air burst or using a point detonating fuze to mark a ground target at night. It is the only Artillery Illumination round available to the Marines engaged in armed conflict in Iraq. An additional \$22.5M will increase the Approved Acquisition Objective (AAO) from 28% to 38% at end of FYDP.	22.5
PROJECTILE 155MM PRECISION GUIDED HIGH EXPLOSIVE EXCALIBUR EM982	The Projectile, 155mm Precision Guided High Explosive, Excalibur, (DODIC DA39) supports both the M198 Towed Howitzer and the M777 Lightweight Towed Howitzer. Excalibur is a cannon delivered precision engagement, extended range family of indirect fire artillery projectiles that self-guide to a programmed aim point. Target and fuze data are programmed into the projectile via an Enhanced Portable Inductive Artillery Fuze Setter (EPIAFS) allowing precise target engagement throughout its range band resulting in the explosive charge inflicting equipment and personnel casualties in the target area.	11.3
PROJECTILE 155MM SMOKE WHITE PHOSPHOROUS M110	Projectile, 155mm Smoke, White Phosphorous (DODIC D550), used for both the M198 Towed Howitzer and the M777 Lightweight Towed Howitzer, is designed to generate large quantities of white smoke to mark an area and it also provides an incendiary effect in the target area. It is the only artillery smoke round available to Marines engaged in armed conflict in Iraq. An additional \$20M will increase the Approved Acquisition Objective (AAO) from 34% to 75% at end of FYDP.	20.0
<b>PANMC Subtotal</b>		
<b>152.7</b>		
<b>Procurement Marine Corps (PMC)</b>		
Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS) Mobile Tactical Shelters	Funding is necessary to procure and field 59 Mobile Tactical Shelters for Artillery Batteries and Peripheral Refresh. Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS) is the fire support management and decision support system that functions from firing battery through Corps and above to meet the fire support requirements of today's battlefield.	8.9
Alternative Power Sources for Communication/Electronic Equipment	The Alternative/Advanced Power Sources for Communication Equipment (APSCE) consists of a suite of devices used to provide power to operate communications equipment, computers and other electronic peripheral equipment in place of primary batteries (disposable, one time use, lithium batteries) and fuel powered generators. This will result in a reduction in the use of batteries, (especially hazardous material producing batteries) to those unique applications where they are the only appropriate tactical choice.	3.8
AN/TPS-59(V)3 Radar System Pedestal Electronics Refresh	The AN/TPS-59(V)3 Radar System is the only long-range, three-dimensional surveillance radar in the Marine Corps inventory and is the premier land-based radar in the U.S. armed forces. The radar is an integral component of the Marine Air Command and Control family of systems capable of simultaneous detection of both air breathing targets and tactical ballistic missiles. The AN/TPS-59 radar system was fielded in 1985 and upgraded to (V)3 in 1998. Although the radar was upgraded, the pedestal electronics remained the same and are now obsolete components. This effort will replace the obsolete pedestal electronics installed in the radar system, assisting in the sustainment of the radar through the end of its estimated life cycle of FY18.	2.5
Assault Breacher Vehicle (ABV)	The Assault Breacher Vehicle (ABV) is a single platform that provides deliberate and in-sitride obstacle and minefield breaching capability to the Ground Combat Element of the Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF). Sub-systems of the ABV include: M1A1 tank chassis, modified turret, Full Width Mine Plow (FWMP), Linear Demolition Charge System (LDCS), Lane Marking System (LMS), and Remote Control System. The ABV is approaching completion of the System Development/Demonstration Phase. The approved acquisition objective for ABV is 33 vehicles. 24 vehicles are presently funded. These funds will increase the number of vehicles produced to 27.	12.0

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<p>Combat Vehicle Training System - Light Armored Vehicle-25 (CVTS-LAV)</p>	<p>The Combat Vehicle Training System Light Armored Vehicle (CVTS-LAV) The CVTS-LAV program is deficient four training systems (2 institutional and 2 deployable) due to the Force Structure reorganization and if not funded now, there will be a break in production causing a significant cost increase in the future. Two M1A1 tank sites were converted to Light Armored Reconnaissance for the Marine Forces Reserve. Without these trainers the two new units will lose the capability of training on basic crew coordination, gunnery proficiency, and tactical proficiency unless they train live (thus expending fuel, maintenance, ammo, training areas, time to clean and maintain vehicle, etc.), which increases safety risks, wear-and-tear on vehicles, and fuel/maintenance costs.</p>	<p>4.1</p>
<p>Command and Control On-the-Move Network Digital Over-the-Horizon Relay (CONDOR)</p>	<p>The Command and Control On-the-Move Network, Digital Over-the-Horizon Relay (CONDOR) enables forces to maintain data network connectivity Beyond Line-of-Sight allowing radio systems to enter the Tactical Data Network (TDN) and allow TDN servers to maintain connectivity while moving. In particular, the CONDOR Gateway enables classified Common Operational Picture (COP) data to be passed from one Enhanced Position Location Reporting System (EPLRS) to another Over-the-Horizon. The CONDOR Program requests additional funding to support an acquisition objective increase from 299 to 425 Gateways, and the added protection of a Ballistic Helmet Hardtop.</p>	<p>7.7</p>
<p>Communications Emitter Sensing &amp; Attacking system (CESAS)</p>	<p>The AN/UJLQ-30 Communication Emitter Sensing and Attacking System (CESAS) is an advanced Electronic Attack (EA) system, which is the replacement for the existing AN/UJLQ-19 EA platform. CESAS operates in the 20 to 2500 MHz frequency range against enemy emitters using modern modulation schemes and will assume the mission of sensing and denying the enemy's use of the electromagnetic spectrum, thereby disrupting his command and control system. CESAS is designed to operate independently, with other CESAS platforms, or teamed with other Electronic Warfare systems to attack target emitters. The funds will provide one training simulator, which enables Radio Battalion Marines Electronic Warfare training capabilities in Garrison and while deployed without actually having top radiate energy or travel to a special range.</p>	<p>1.0</p>
<p>Complementary Low Altitude Weapons Systems (CLAWS)</p>	<p>Funds will be used to fund Advanced Medium Range Air to Air Missiles (AMRAAM) missiles. Complimentary Low Altitude Weapons Systems (CLAWS) will field 6 launchers in FY06 with no dedicated missiles. Requested funding buys 18 missiles and associated training required for employment. CLAWS uses AMRAAM to provide unmatched air defense capabilities against cruise missiles, fixed/rotary winged aircraft, and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV).</p>	<p>12.0</p>
<p>Flight Line Security</p>	<p>This initiative will fund the design, procurement, and installation of equipment and devices to insure the security of vital Marine Corps aviation assets at all Marine Corps Air Stations. Flight lines are designated as Level II Restricted Areas (An area containing a security interest that if lost, stolen, compromised, or sabotaged would cause serious damage to the command mission and national security. Uncontrolled or unescorted movement could permit access to the security interest or asset.</p>	<p>18.0</p>
<p>Garrison Mobile Engineer Equipment (GMEE)</p>	<p>Garrison Mobile Engineer Equipment (GMEE) are base/station assets which consists of commercial designed off-the-shelf motor graders, loaders, backhoes, pavement rollers, bulldozers and other heavy engineering equipment. These assets are used to perform construction, landfill operations, facilities/ground maintenance, installation of force protection barriers/obstacles, street and utilities repair, and other housekeeping functions as determined by the Commander. Additionally, GMEE can be used to support the deployment resetting of operating forces and unit mount-out preparations for deployments, reducing the use of the more costly tactical equipment. The requested funding will allow for the replacement of the most unreliable equipment, and that equipment which has met or exceeded its economic useful life. Because the use of GMEE is a base/station function, historically, funding requirements have not been provided through the supplemental funding process.</p>	<p>2.0</p>
<p>Ground Expedient Refueling System (GERS)</p>	<p>Equipment from two types of Ground Expedient Refueling Systems (GERS) will enable sea-basing, distributed operations, and special operations that current heavy tactical fuel systems do not. A small 168-gallon GERS system has six, 28-gallon collapsible bladders and two man-portable compressor-pumps capable of HIMMV transport. A Medium 620-gallon GERS system has four 155-gallon collapsible bladders and two compressor-pumps capable of transport by cargo truck. Both systems can be externally lifted by helo and both can be operated by incidental operators, not dedicated Bulk Fuel Specialists.</p>	<p>5.0</p>
<p>High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS)</p>	<p>The High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) procurement and application of the armor kits will be used to armor current assets and FY06 planned inventory of USMC HIMARS Re-Supply Systems. The armoring of the HIMARS Re-Supply System supports the Statutory Key Performance Parameters (KPP) Joint Requirements Oversight Council Memorandum(JROCM) requirement for all manned systems to provide enhanced personnel survivability to those systems that may be employed in an asymmetric threat environment.</p>	<p>170.7</p>
<p>Home Station Urban Training (Range Modernization Program)</p>	<p>These projects will give the Marine Corps a balanced program of urban and SASO training that provide for smaller unit and individual skill training at the home stations of deploying units and larger scale capabilities for MAGTF training.</p>	<p>26.8</p>
<p>Indoor Simulated Marksmanship Trainer-Enhanced (ISMT-E)</p>	<p>The Indoor Simulated Marksmanship Trainer (ISMT) program will procure critical simulated weapons, which are the MAA1 Carbine, M9 service pistol, and AK-47 threat weapon simulators along with the related spare parts, which directly impact trainer availability. This request will satisfy an immediate need to upgrade the ISMT weapon simulators to train Marines with the weapons being issued to support the ongoing war on terrorism. Funding will procure 848 simulated weapons and an ISMT spares package.</p>	<p>8.0</p>
<p>Indoor Simulated Marksmanship Trainer-Marine Security Guard</p>	<p>The Indoor Simulated Marksmanship Trainer-Marine Security Guard (ISMT-MSG) is a man portable, user friendly, digital based, interactive defensive weapon handling and marksmanship trainer. The system realistically replicates the firing capabilities of small arms weapons, in a variety of environments and target array options. ISMT-MSG procurement is deficient eleven systems and 150 MAA1 weapon simulators. The system realistically replicates the firing capabilities of small arms weapons, in a variety of environments and target array options.</p>	<p>2.0</p>

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Intelligence Systems Readiness (ISR)	The funds will be used to provide rapid technology support to those legacy systems and Intel programs currently included in the Marine Corps Intelligence Systems Architecture, resulting in focused and relevant improvements to that architecture that contribute to overall readiness and superior intelligence support for Marines in the Operating Forces. Whereas many programs address a single system, ISR provides support across the entire Intelligence Systems Architecture. Shortfalls in these programs like the one that would be funded with the requested \$2M are generally the result of changes in the operational environment and require a more rapid response than a Program of Record (POR) can provide within its refresh schedule.	2.0
JNTC Investment (Being renamed to Range Modernization/Transformation (RMT))	The Range Modernization and Transformation (RMT) program modernizes major USMC base and station live training ranges to provide enhanced after action review with ground truth feedback, realistic representation of opposing forces (OPFOR) and enhanced range and exercise control capabilities. Integrating live and simulated training technologies, the fielded capabilities enhance live-fire, force-on-target, and force-on-force training. Major system components of modernization include Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT) facilities, interactive targetry, battlefield effects simulators, individual and vehicle tracking systems, aviation tracking systems, Multiple Integrated Laser engagement System (MILES), simulated munitions, integrated simulation, and range control and exercise control information processing and situational awareness displays.	13.3
Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar Systems (JSTARS)	The Marine Corps Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar Systems (JSTARS) program office, in conjunction with the Army's JSTARS Program Office, started a technology refresh effort in FY 2005 that will continue through FY 2008. During FY 2007, the Marine Corps is scheduled to refresh a JSTARS Common Ground Station (CGS) and two Joint Surveillance Workstations (JSWS). Performing this effort in parallel with the Army will enhance system interoperability and interface with new airborne sensors.	3.4
Joint Tactical Exploitation Group (TEG)	Currently, the Marine Corps Tactical Exploitation Group (TEG) serves as the primary tactical imagery intelligence system and is one of the four main components of the Marine Corps Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS-MC). It is scheduled for a crucial upgrade to both end-of-life hardware and the joint Common Software Baseline in the FY07 timeframe. This upgrade will improve net-centric support to Operations as mandated by DoD by implementing Distributed Common Ground System Infrastructure Backbone (DIB) interoperability, add a video exploitation capability to TEG-Remote Workstations (TEG-RWS), replace end-of-life Common Imagery Processor hardware, and sustain TEG peripherals through FY10. Without this upgrade, there will be a severe degradation in the Marine Corps capability to organically analyze and produce imagery intelligence required to support the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) and other operations worldwide.	5.0
Laser Target Designator	The Laser Target Designator portion of the Laser Integrated Target Engagement System (LITES) is a one man portable, remotely operated, precision target location and tracking capability. Improved power efficiency and performance and remote operation improve safety/accuracy, lighten workloads and open up new operational scenarios for forward units.	9.3
Light Armored Vehicle - Command and Control (LAV-C2) Upgrade Program	This request seeks additional PMC funding to procure 4 Light Armored Vehicle, Command and Control(LAV-C2) upgrades to enable the LAV program to upgrade all 50 LAV-C2 vehicles in the current fleet. This will bring the quantity up to an economic buy and production rate. In addition, it will prevent the fleet from maintaining two disparate configurations which would result in varying tactical capabilities, as well as increased training and support costs.	5.2
M777A1 Lightweight 155mm Howitzer (LW155) Program	The LW155 is the replacement for the heavy, aging and operationally inferior M198 155mm Howitzer for the Marine Corps and the Army. The LW155 is a joint Marine Corps and Army program, with the Marine Corps as the Lead service. After a realignment of FY06 Funds for higher priority programs, the program was able to avoid a cancellation of its multi-year contract by selling six howitzers to Canada. The Marine Corps is now six howitzers short of its requirements. This request, if funded, will restore these six LW155s.	12.4
MAGTF Pre-Deployment Training Capability (Range Modernization Program)	This request would field non-live fire and live fire urban (MOUT) training systems at the Marine Air-Ground Task Force Training Command (MAGTFTC), 29 Palms, California and MCAS, Yuma, Arizona. Specifically, \$20M of the request would continue to expand the Combined Arms Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain (MOUT) capability at MAGTFTC and \$5.8M would refurbish and modernize the Urban Close Air Support Training Range at Yuma (Yodaville). These capabilities are the only MAGTF level urban capabilities in the Marine Corps inventory.	25.8
MARFORNORTH Contingency Communications Package	During Joint Task Force (JTF) Katrina, MARFORNORTH (MFN) formed the nucleus of the JTF Marine Forces component. This mission was supported by Marines from select Reserve Units. JTF Katrina highlighted numerous shortfalls in only entry communications capabilities. MFN requires a contingency communications package to support the MFN Headquarters and Staff elements as well as Regimental staffs often used to form the MFN Staff.	2.0
Mass Notification System	Per the Unified Facilities Criteria, UFC 4-010-01, a mass notification system (MNS) is requested that provides a timely means to notify building occupants of threats and what should be done in response to those threats. For a mass notification system to be effective, it must have the capability to provide real-time information to all building occupants or personnel in the immediate vicinity of a building during emergency operations. This initiative will provide \$3.5M for a MNS for MCAS Cherry Point, and \$700K for 1 MNS for MCAS Beaufort.	4.2
Medium Tactical Vehicle Replacement - Training System (MTVR-TS) Maintenance Training Devices (MTD)	The Medium Tactical Vehicle Replacement - Training System (MTVR-TS) Maintenance Training Devices (MTD) requirement exists to procure the unique maintenance training devices for the MTVR - 9 Engine Trainers and 5 Power Pack and Transfer Case Trainers. The MTVR-TS Maintenance Training Devices were never fielded and a Training Situation Analysis document identifies this requirement as a necessity. Currently, only 43% of the job requirements are being met, leaving a void in trained Marines that maintain the MTVRs.	2.7
Medium Tactical Vehicle Replacement - Training System (MTVR-TS)	The Medium Tactical Vehicle Replacement - Training System (MTVR-TS) electronic classroom curriculum will be used as the baseline for additional curriculum development for motor transport maintenance efforts. The MTVR-TS is an operator training system designed to support the Marine Corps new medium tactical vehicle. If not funded, the motor transport schoolhouse will provide minimal training capability to Marines.	1.3
Mounted Data Automated Communications Terminal (M-DACT)	The Mounted Data Automated Communications Terminal (M-DACT) is the Marine Corps Blue Force Tracking Program of Record. The DACT is a tactical input/output battlefield situational awareness (SA) system and communication terminal acquired to provide Marine Air-Ground Task Force Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence digitized Position Location Information (PLI) capability below the battalion level.	2.4

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MULTIPLE INTEGRATED LASER ENGAGEMENT SYSTEM (MILES) 2000	Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES) 2000 is a joint program between the US Marine Corps and US Army. It provides a family of low-power, eye-safe lasers which simulates the direct fire characteristics of infantry assault, armor, anti-armor mechanized weapons system and provides the gunner with hit or miss determination. MILES 2000 is designed to be used by the Marine Air-Ground Task Force(MAGTF) as a force-on-force engagement simulation training system. This is a new, emergent and immediate requirement that includes quantities for instrumented MILES 2000 to be fielded for Mojave Viper exercises at MCAGCC, Twentynine Palms, CA.	9.9
Non-Lethal Tube Launched Munitions System (NL/TLMS)	The Non-Lethal Tube Launched Munitions System (NL/TLMS) will be mounted on respective service platforms and used to provide greater range and volume of non-lethal effects against both point and area targets. The increased range of non-lethal munitions enables the Commander to employ blunt force trauma, obscuration, and flash-bang (distraction) munitions before engaging suspected targets with lethal munitions. The NL/TLMS system will be used in support of convoys, vehicle checkpoints/control points, and civil disturbances. This funding will purchase NL/TLMS launchers, ammunition, full qualification testing, and necessary support.	10.0
Physical Security	Funding is required to install Electronic Security Systems (ESS). These systems include Command and Control (C2) sensors, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) monitors, mass notification equipment, access control systems, etc., at Marine Corps installations and Forward Operating Bases (FOBs). These systems provide security for classified material, command and control facilities, high-value assets, and other sensitive areas and facilities. They provide key capabilities to deter, detect, delay and defeat threats to critical assets and facilities.	9.0
Target Location, Designation and Hand-Off System (TLDHS)	The Target Location, Designation and Hand-Off System (TLDHS) is an integrated, modular, team-portable equipment suite. It will provide USMC foot-mobile fire support Observers/Controllers (OCs) with the capabilities to quickly and accurately acquire/locate/hand-off enemy ground targets and designate targets for laser-guided munitions and laser spot trackers. The TLDHS provides the capability to digitally transmit (hand-off) targets to Naval Surface Fire Support (NSFS), field artillery (FA), close air support (CAS) fire support coordination/direction agencies, and weapon delivery platforms. Funding is required to facilitate fielding of 150 systems in FY07 (one third of the Approved Acquisition Objective (AAO)).	9.7
Team Portable Collection System Multi-Platform Capable (TPCS-MPC)	Team Portable Collection System Multi-Platform Capable (TPCS-MPC) will provide the Marine Corps Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) with a modular, scalable carry-on/carry-off equipment suite capable of conducting Signal Intelligence (SIGINT) operations against modern communication technologies operated onboard non-dedicated air, ground, and waterborne platforms. The Operating Forces are hampered with continued use of a non-supported, unsustainable, out-dated Signal Intelligence (SIGINT) system that is no longer capable of targeting modern communication signals. Funding will produce and deliver six much needed replacement TPCS-MPC systems.	3.1
TOW 2B Insensitive Munitions (IM) Container	Funding will procure approximately 3,000 new containers for TOW 2B missiles which will provide Enhanced Sympathetic Detonation (ESD) relief as well as improved Hazard of Electromagnetic Radiation to Ordnance(HERO) protection. The TOW 2B missile Insensitive Munitions (IM) container effort is in response to direction to remedy safety issues associated with the TOW 2B missile mandated by the Navy Weapon System Explosive Safety Review Board (WSESRB) and IM board when presented for approval in May 2004. As well as addressing these safety issues, the new container will be more durable and operationally effective.	2.8
Transition Switch Module (TSM)	The request procures an additional 18 Transition Switch Module (TSM) systems to complete the horizontal fielding of systems necessary to replace the aging SB-3865 and TTC-42 telephone switchboards at the Major Subordinate Command (MSC) and Marine Expeditionary Units (MEU). Complete horizontal fielding is essential for inter-Marine Expeditionary Forces interoperability and ensuring cross level capabilities so any Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) can accomplish the same mission. Additional funding will bring the procurement objective closer to the desired acquisition objective being sought by 2008. Efforts to meet this objective have been delayed due to a contract dispute.	26.3
USMC CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS (COOP) PROGRAM - PMC	Intent is to implement a Legacy Network Consolidation (LNC) that increases the level of security for the enterprise network in both deployed and garrison environments through better disaster recovery efforts and tools to defend the enterprise network from enemy intrusion. This funding request has 2 essential elements. First, current systems will be consolidated into regional IT Support Centers with data storage and disaster recovery capabilities. Secondly, the USMC Enterprise IT Services (MCEITS) COOP plan will extend current unclassified disaster recovery capabilities to these regional IT support centers that will enable regions to copy local critical data and services to an enterprise remote site for continuity and disaster recovery purposes.	9.8
Virtual Convoy Combat Trainer (VCCT)	Funds will procure one suite. The suite includes a trainer which has basic procedures for driver, gunner, and passengers. Procedures include but are not limited to weapons usage and target engagement, driver evasive action, and C2 procedures within the vehicle and convoy and general familiarity with terrain/environment. Current operations have clearly shown an immediate requirement for a Virtual Convoy Combat Trainer (VCCT) capability. Marine Corps Base (MCB) Hawaii has submitted an Urgent Universal Need Statement for a capability to train Convoy Combat Tactics. Hawaii has a lack of training areas and has been deploying forces into the Iraq theater of operations over the last 3 years.	5.5
<b>PMC Subtotal</b>		<b>459.4</b>
<b>RD TEN-AVIATION</b>		
Digital Improved Triple Ejector Rack (ITER) for AV-8B Harrier	This item funds multiple carriage of smart weapons on AV-8B, specifically 147 Digital Improved Triple Ejector Racks(ITERs). The current package for AV-8B aircraft is unable to support multiple carriage of 1760 weapons capability. USAF is on contract to procure digital ITERs. Current inventory of ITERs is 819. Without these funds, the AV-8B will not have multiple carriage capability and will be restricted to parent rack carriage of smart weapons.	11.9
Litening Pod on AV-8B Centerline	Funds provide for moving the Litening targeting pod to the AV-8B centerline station, allowing carriage of both left and right configured pods, which increases the AV-8Bs ordnance capacity by 200%. Reduced sensor masking and elimination of asymmetry problems associated with targeting pod carriage on a wing station will yield better aircraft handling, increased bring-back capability, and significantly increased GWOT combat effectiveness.	3.5
<b>RD TEN-AVIATION Subtotal</b>		<b>15.5</b>
<b>RD TEN-GROUND</b>		
Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS) Software	Funds are required for development and testing of planned future versions of software in order to improve interoperability between USMC and joint command and control systems. Specifically, funds are required to migrate Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data Systems (AFATDS) software from the UNIX operating system to the Windows operating system. Funds are also required to include the capability to process technical fire direction and firing solutions for the Expeditionary Fire Support System (EFSS) as an option for firing platforms in conjunction with the EFSS fielding schedule.	7.0

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AN/TPS-59(V)3 Radar System Low Earth Orbital Satellite and External Cue	The AN/TPS-59(V)3 Radar System is the only long-range, three-dimensional surveillance radar in the Marine Corps inventory and is the premier land-based radar in the U.S. Armed Forces. The radar is an integral component of the Marine Air Command and Control family of systems capable of simultaneous detection of both air breathing targets (ABTs) and theater ballistic missiles (TBMs). The AN/TPS-59 radar system was fielded in 1985 and upgraded to the V)3 in 1998. The radar requires periodic updates to maintain and enhance system detection capabilities. The Low Earth Orbital Satellite (LEOS) and External Cue capabilities will provide target detection assistance by enhancing radar location and tracking accuracy.	2.0
Battle Management System/Advanced Situational Awareness System (BMS/AS2)	Battle Management System/Advanced Situational Awareness System (BMS/AS2) is a proven software product that allows tactical level units to locate one another, perform terrain analysis, collaboratively plan troop and vehicle movement and update battlefield information in near real time. This reduces fratricide, increases situational awareness and improves operational results. The funding requested will be used to integrate the existing BMS/AS2 software into the Joint Battle Command Platform Program Of Record in accordance with Joint Resource Oversight Committee guidance.	5.0
Combat Tactical Vehicle (CTV)	The Combat Tactical Vehicle (CTV) will replace all Highly Mobile Multi-purpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWVs) in the Marine Corps inventory and provide Marines and Soldiers with the survivability and safety requirements needed to operate in today's combat environment where non-traditional operations and improvised explosive device (IED) attacks are becoming the norm and weapon of choice for our enemies. This funding will support pre-milestone B activities to include: completion of the CTV concept design and technology development, evaluation of commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) and non-developmental items (NDI), foreign comparative testing, and contract advisory and assistance services. Failure to provide FY 2007 funding will delay milestone B, which impacts our ability to procure the next generation of light tactical vehicles as soon as possible.	12.9
Command & Control Personal Computer (C2PC)	In order to provide the same capability for the Marine Corps and the Army, the Marine Corps is leading the transition to the Joint Tactical Common Operational Picture (COP) Workstation (JTCW). Funds are required to support requirements of C2 capability, situational awareness and interoperability between multiple Marine Corps and Joint Command, Control, Communication, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems. There is an urgent need to posture JTCW for Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Command and Control (C2) efforts.	12.0
Common Aviation Command and Control System (CAC2S)	CAC2S is a major C2 system development effort to modernize the assets of the Marine Air Command and Control (MACS) with a common, modular, and scalable set of hardware and software to replace the legacy C2 system. CAC2S will be the backbone to Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) C2 and requirements have been under adjustment as the system nears completion of its development effort. Funding is required to support initiation of Increment II supporting efforts to meet Joint/Naval mandates (Joint Single Integrated Air Picture, Navy Open Architecture) and the complete applications development required in support of the end-to-end Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Command and Control (C2) strategy.	12.0
Counter Remote Controlled Improvised Explosives Dev (RCIED) Electr Warfare Countermeasure Sys	The Remote Controlled Improvised Explosives Device Countermeasure (RCIED) System will enable Marine Forces operating in hostile environments, prone to RCIED attacks, to mitigate the risk of catastrophic damage from these attacks to both personnel and equipment. Funding is required to develop and test the next generation of High Powered Vehicle Mounted Countermeasure Systems, single antenna development and testing, as well as platform integration and testing.	25.0
Deployable Virtual Training Environment (DVTE)	The Deployable Virtual Training Environment (DVTE) is a first person semi-immersive simulation-based training system capable of emulating and simulating a wide variety of weapon systems and generating high fidelity, geo-specific 3D terrain databases. DVTE provides small units a capability to continuously review and rehearse Command and Control procedures (fire plans, control measures, key terrain association, etc.) and concepts in a virtual environment. DVTE will stimulate C4I systems to provide the C2 elements to the battalion, providing a transparent training ability utilizing operational C2 tools.	10.0
Expeditionary Assault Bridge (EAB)	The Expeditionary Assault Bridge (EAB) is a tracked vehicle that provides the Marine Corps with a survivable, deployable, and sustainable 18.3-meter wet/dry gap assault crossing capability. The EAB is a life-cycle product improvement for the aged and obsolete Armored Vehicle Launched Bridge (AVLB). It is comprised of an M1A1 tank chassis, a modified British bridge launcher, a Military Load Class (MLC) 70-ton AVLB bridge, and an Embedded Diagnostics System. The AVLB bridge will be mated to the M1A1 chassis. (Presently, the bridge is launched from an M-60 chassis.)	9.0
Expeditionary Fire Support System (EFSS) Precision Extended Range Munition (PERM)	The rocket assisted Global Positioning System (GPS) guided Precision Extended Range Munition (PERM) is the newest member of the Expeditionary Fire Support System (EFSS) family of munitions. PERM has a maximum range of 17 kilometers with a precision guidance capability accurate to within 20 meters. The EFSS deploys to the War on Terror in FY 2007, and funding will accelerate PERM fielding in support of EFSS from FY 2011 to FY 2009. Funds will be used to conduct developmental testing in preparation for operational testing and deployment.	12.0
Gladiator Tactical Unmanned Vehicle (TUUV)	The Gladiator system is a Marine Corps program supporting the fielding of the first Combat Robot within the Department of Defense (DOD). The program has Procurement funding starting in FY 2007 and has been primarily funded in RDTE through the DOD Joint Robotics Program. The Joint Robotics Program is providing \$31.1M for System Development and Demonstration (SDD) but program changes require stretching the program, resulting in additional time to complete SDD, thereby reducing risk further than was originally anticipated in order to prepare for production.	5.8
Ground/Air Task Oriented Radar (GIATOR)	Funds are requested to expedite system development for Increment II of the Ground/Air Task Oriented Radar (GIATOR), which is crucial to the support of the Global War on Terror (GWOT). Funds are requested to begin the design and fabrication of an Advanced Demonstration Model to help mitigate technical risk in Phase A Activities. The Ground/Air Task Oriented Radar (GIATOR) Program will develop air component radar systems and ground component radar systems. The GIATOR is a 3-Dimensional, High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV)-mounted, short to medium range radar designed to detect targets such as cruise missiles, Air Breathing Targets, rockets, mortars and artillery.	10.0
JNTC Investment (Being renamed to Range Modernization/Transformation (RM/T))	The Joint National Training Capability (JNTC)/ Range Modernization and Transformation (RM/T) program modernizes major USMC base and station live training ranges to provide enhanced after action review with ground truth feedback, realistic representation of opposing forces (OPFOR) and enhanced range and exercise control capabilities. Major system components of modernization include Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT) facilities, interactive targety, battlefield effects simulators, individual and vehicle tracking systems, aviation tracking systems, Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES), simulated munitions, integrated simulation, and range control and exercise control information processing and situational awareness displays.	2.7



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Short/Medium Range Radar (SMRR), AN/TPS-63B	The currently used AN/TPS-63B is a two-dimensional, medium range, medium altitude, transportable radar system deployed as a tactical gap-filler or early warning system. This is a 30-year old system, representative of the technology of that era, that is in use by Marine Air Control Squadrons (MACS) at the Tactical Air Operations Center (TAOC) in support of air surveillance and air control mission objectives. A requirement exists for a systems interface function between the Common Aviation Command and Control System (CAC2S) and the AN/TPS-63B. This request will fund work that ensures timely interface with CAC2S, which will allow for vital radar data to be fed from the AN/TPS-63B radar system to command and control nodal assets in support of Force Protection.	2.5
Target Location, Designation and Hand-Off System (TLDHS)	The Target Location, Designation and Hand-Off System (TLDHS) is an integrated, modular, team-portable equipment suite that will provide United States Marine Corps (USMC) foot-mobile fire support Observers/Controllers (OCs) with the capabilities to quickly and accurately acquire/locate/hand-off enemy ground targets and designate targets for laser-guided munitions and laser spot trackers. The TLDHS provides the capability to digitally transmit (hand-off) targets to Naval Surface Fire Support (NSFS), field artillery (FA), close air support (CAS) fire support coordination/direction agencies, and weapon delivery platforms. FY 2007 RDT&E funding is insufficient to facilitate development of system software that will ensure TLDHS remains interoperable with the fire direction and command and control systems it must interface with (the Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS) and Command and Control Personal Computer (C2PC)), as well as Close Air Support aircraft.	4.1
<b>RD TEN-GROUND Subtotal</b>		<b>132.0</b>
<b>RD TEN-Science and Technology (ST)</b>		
Laser Integrated Target Engagement System (LITES)	The Laser Integrated Target Engagement System (LITES) is a one-man portable, remotely operated, consolidated system for forward operating units used for precision target location/tracking, target identification and laser designation with day/night capability. Improved power efficiency and performance, consolidation of functions and remote operation improve safety/accuracy, lighten workloads and open up new operational scenarios for forward units.	7.6
Low Speed Air Speed System (LSASS)	Aircraft do not have the ability to accurately determine airspeed below 40 knots. Additionally, current instrumentation cannot provide aircrew with instantaneous accurate airspeed measurements at low speed/hover, nor can they determine relative wind speed in the vicinity of the aircraft. Low Speed Air Speed System (LSASS) utilizes an eye-safe laser system that determines the speed of the aircraft relative to the surrounding air mass and wind speed relative to the aircraft while stationary and during take-off. This enhanced capability will enable aircrew to more accurately plan hover, landing, and take-off operations in support of operations at unimproved, austere locations, worldwide	6.6
Precision Approach and Landing System (PALS)	Precision Approach and Landing System (PALS) provides instantaneous groundspeed and height-above-ground information to a pilot through an integrated cockpit hover display. This eye-safe, laser-based system operates in all environmental conditions with emphasis on providing the ability to hover and land in reduced visibility conditions, down to zero visibility. Current instrumentation does not provide aircrew with enough information to allow for low speed/hover operations in reduced visibility, resulting in numerous aircraft accidents. PALS will reduce the occurrence of loss of situational awareness while flying in low/no visibility conditions.	8.6
<b>RD TEN-ST Subtotal</b>		<b>22.8</b>
<b>Weapons Procurement Navy (WPN)</b>		
AGM-114, Hellfire II	WPN funding for Hellfire (AGM-114) is requested to replenish wartime expenditures, alleviate shortages in training assets, and build the inventory towards requirement in light of impending shelf-life expirations of aging AGM-114B weapons. There have been in excess of 1,000 Hellfire expenditures in support of Global War on Terror (GWOT), with minimal replacement assets procured (approximately 173 to date). The Blast Fragmentation warhead (AGM-114M) and Thermobaric warhead (AGM-114N) variants of Hellfire are being expended at an approximate combined rate of 250 per year. Current combined inventory of these variants is approximately 300. Combined inventory goal of these variants is a two-year supply (500 missiles) based on lead times. An additional \$122M is required in FY 2007 to ramp up toward a Total Munition Requirement (TMR) Hellfire goal of 20,394 missiles, per the Non-Nuclear Ordnance Requirement (NNOR).	122.0
Inert AGM-114B, Hellfire	WPN funding for the Inert Hellfire (AGM-114B) is requested to establish an inventory of Hellfire missiles for Non-Combat Expenditure Allowance (NCEA) expenditures. The documented requirement for Hellfire Missile NCEA is over 600, though no distinction is made between live and inert weapons. Given our limited stockpiles and increased stress on the inventory due to combat expenditures and shelf-life expiration, a bottom line number of 250 inert missiles was developed in conjunction with USMC leadership. There are a total of only 20 Inert Hellfire Missiles funded to meet the DoN NCEA requirement in FY 2006 and FY 2007. Inerting 250 older B-Model missiles will cost \$2.0M.	2.0
Pioneer Sustainment	This request would fund the procurement of critical spares to address high usage rates in the Global War on Terror (GWOT). The Pioneer sustainment program is a comprehensive replacement of obsolete and aging equipment, which is being utilized at a high rate. This high Operations Tempo (OPTEMPO) complicates the fielding of an updated system due to the continuing requirement for a significant proportion of the USMC Pioneer systems to operate in harsh combat conditions. This funding would buy additional spares for the Pioneer Warehouse to support increased wartime OPTEMPO while simultaneously fielding an updated system.	9.4
<b>Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN)</b>		<b>133.4</b>
AH-1W Critical Cockpit Upgrade	Poor crew resource management (CRM) caused by high pilot workload and loss of situational awareness (SA) is a causal factor in 67% of all AH-1W Class A mishaps (from Naval Safety Center, FY 1994 through FY 2003). The current AH-1W cockpit is poorly integrated and obsolete, requiring extremely high pilot workload to execute operational missions. The AH-1W can realize transformational capability gains by capitalizing on affordable, low technical/programmatic risk upgrades using components that provide near-term availability. These capabilities would include an upgraded cockpit control system processor with moving map display and an integrated improved responder.	7.9

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ANVIS/HUD-24 for AH-1W and UH-1N	The day and night capabilities of the ANVIS/HUD-24 will radically improve pilot situational awareness in high mission tasking scenarios and all environmental conditions. The helmet-mounted sight/display will increase survivability by allowing continuous heads-up time during high-workload tasks such as targeting, weapons employment, and low-visibility takeoffs and landings. The existing HUD provides no off-axis targeting capability and is incompatible with emerging laser eye protection. The ANVIS/HUD-24 will also significantly improve the war fighting capability of the AH-1W and UH-1N by accelerating the target acquisition process and aircrew target handoff capabilities. Over 100 ANVIS/HUD-24 systems have been delivered, installed, and fully integrated into several foreign attack and transport helicopters and is currently in production for the US Army's Advanced Reconnaissance Helicopter (ARH) platform.	5.0
AV-8B Attrition Recovery	Funding request is to modify four obsolete (day attack) AV-8Bs to incorporate 408 engines (from existing inventory) and sufficient upgrades for use as night capable deployable assets to compensate for attrition and the resultant fleet Primary Aircraft Authorized (PAA) shortfall.	60.0
CH-46E Crashworthy Aircrew Seats	This funding would be used to configure 177 CH-46E helicopters with crash attenuating seats for the Crew Chief and Aerial Observer, and accelerates the fielding of crash worthy pilots seats by one year.	5.3
GH-53E Integrated Mechanical Diagnostic System (IMDS)	Integrated Mechanical Diagnostic System (IMDS) is the baseline Health & Usage Monitoring System (HUMS) program for all Department of Navy (DoN) helicopters. This effort would procure and install 20 kits to accelerate fielding of the system. IMDS continuously monitors the condition of dynamic components in helicopter drive trains and rotor systems. The system both enhances safety and reduces life cycle costs for helicopters. Its functions include rotor track and balance, mechanical diagnostics for shafts, gearboxes and bearings, engine power assurance, and interfaces to the Naval Aviation Logistics Command Management Information System (NALCOMIS) maintenance management information system. Its airborne system continuously monitors aircraft performance and vibration parameters in flight and records that data on a removable memory unit.	8.8
Digital Improved Triple Ejector Rack (ITER)	These funds would support multiple carriage of smart weapons on AV-8B. The current requirement is for 147 Digital Improved Triple Ejector Rack (ITERS). The current package for AV-8B aircraft lacks the capability to support multiple carriage of 1760 weapons. Current inventory of ITERS is 819. Without these funds, the AV-8B will not have multiple carriage capability and will be restricted to parent rack carriage of smart weapons. USAF is on contract to procure digital ITERS.	7.4
F/A-18 LITENING Advanced Targeting ISR Pod	These funds would provide 24 third generation Targeting Pods with spares and support to USMC Expeditionary F/A-18 deployments to Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF). OIF USMC Expeditionary F/A-18 operations are being supported with LITENING Pods redistributed from the AV-8B community resulting in training quantity short falls in follow on forces. This procurement would provide immediate relief to the targeting pod shortfalls while the long-term solution is addressed in the standard budget cycle.	40.0
KC-130J Aircraft Procurement	The Marine Corps is currently procuring (13) KC-130J aircraft in FY 2006-FY 2008 with no further aircraft programmed. Current programming provides an inventory of 34 KC-130J aircraft; 17 short of the USMC requirement of 51 aircraft. This request provides funding for an additional 8 aircraft in FY 2007 and Advance Procurement for the procurement of 9 additional aircraft in FY 2008.	678.7
KC-130T Defensive Electronic Countermeasures (DECM) and Night Vision Lighting (NVL) Upgrade	These funds will upgrade 6 KC-130T aircraft with a full Defensive Electronic Countermeasure (DECM) and Night Vision Lighting (NVL) suite, achieving a total of 21 fully equipped KC-130T aircraft. These two capabilities are mission critical to safely operate in Global War on Terror (GWOT) theaters. The total inventory objective is 28 KC-130T aircraft to be modified. To date, only 3 aircraft modifications have been funded (via FY 2005 Supplemental) with 4 mods funded in the FY 2006 Bridge Supplemental.	24.0
Litening Pod on AV-8B Centerline	Funds provide for the movement of the Litening targeting pod to the AV-8B centerline station allowing carriage of both left and right configured pods, which increases the AV-8Bs ordnance capacity by 200%. Reduced sensor masking and elimination of asymmetry problems associated with targeting pod carriage on a wing station will yield better aircraft handling, increased bring-back capability, and significantly increased combat effectiveness.	2.1
Restore (2) V-22 Aircraft in FY 2007	The MV-22 is the Marine Corps' replacement for the legacy CH-46E and CH-53D aircraft which currently supports the Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) conducting Expeditionary Operations. The legacy aircraft have approached and surpassed an average age of 40 years old. The CH-46E fleet is currently deployed in support of the Global War on Terror (GWOT) and is flying in excess of the approved utilization rate. By restoring 2 MV-22s in FY 2007, the transition from the CH-46E will provide deployed forces with improved readiness, capability, and survivability.	154.0
T64 Engine (CH-53D) Reliability Improvement Program (ERIP)	This funding is intended to eliminate inadvertent engine overspeeds and low power by adding improved compressor hardware to the T64 Engine Reliability Improvement Program (ERIP) configuration, to procure T64-413 upgrade kits required for FY 2007 overhauls and to complete the initial outfitting of the torque calibrator test set and other T64 peculiar support equipment. Providing funding for these efforts will ensure the T64 ERIP program maintains the original schedule developed for the program.	5.1
TAV-8B Upgrade Completion	In order to sustain the training requirements of Marine Fixed Wing Attack Training Squadron 203 (VMAT-203) through 2020 and beyond (until JSF transition), the upgrade to a supportable fleet relevant configuration of the remaining 2 TAV-8B aircraft is required. Pilot Training Rate (PTR) shortfalls since the beginning of OIF compel the addition of these 2 training aircraft to meet pilot training demand in support of OIF/OEF.	10.7
UH-1N/Y Navigation Thermal Imaging System (NTIS)	Funds for the Navigation Thermal Imaging System (NTIS) upgrade would buy 12 upgrades that provide an improved Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR), laser designator, laser pointer, and color TV camera capability to current NTIS and funds integration into the UH-1Y. UH-1N is being used in Expeditionary Strike Group operations as well as current operations supporting the Global War on Terror. The upgraded system gives the Marine Commander more flexibility in employing air support in urban fights and forward fits to the UH-1Y.	18.0
<b>Family Housing Construction (FHCON)</b>		<b>1026.9</b>
MCAGCC 29 Palms, TP-H-1001; R2, Install Air Conditioning Vista Del Sol	This initiative improves the cooling systems in 600 family housing units located at Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC) 29 Palms, CA. Replaces existing ineffective evaporative coolers with new energy-efficient condensing units utilizing scroll type compressors, replaces condenser lines and insulation, re-wires electrical systems, and installs cooling coils and new duct work. Allowing military members to reside in suitably cooled family housing units in a desert environment will positively impact readiness, mission accomplishment, quality of life, and retention of quality personnel.	6.5

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MCB Camp Lejeune, LE-H-0801 Camp Lejeune PPV (Phase 4)	This initiative supports the construction of an additional 69 family housing units through privatization at Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Lejeune, NC, reducing Camp Lejeune's family housing deficit by three percent. It also provides for the long-term management, maintenance, and recapitalization of these units. Quality of life, morale, and retention of quality personnel will be positively impacted.	10.0
MCB Camp Pendleton, PE-H-0801 Camp Pendleton PPV (Phase 7)	This initiative supports the construction of an additional 62 family housing units through privatization at Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton, CA, reducing Camp Pendleton's family housing deficit by eight percent, and also provides for the long-term management, maintenance, and future recapitalization of these units. Quality of life, morale, and retention of quality personnel will be positively impacted.	10.0
<b>FHCON Subtotal</b>		<b>26.5</b>
<b>Military Construction Navy Reserve (MCNR)</b>		
Atlanta, GA, P-112, Reserve Training Center Addition	This project constructs a Marine Reserve Training Center and renovates existing facilities in Windy Hill (Marietta), GA, for Company E, 4th Reconnaissance Company and two platoons from Personnel Recovery and Processing Unit (PRPU). The ability of Company E, 4th Reconnaissance Battalion, and PRPU to adequately train and retain reservists will be adversely impacted by the continued use of existing facilities. The reconnaissance unit will have inadequate, undersized facilities upon their arrival. There will be no spaces to maintain scuba gear, boats or personnel parachutes.	7.8
Dayton, Ohio, P-009, Reserve Training Center and Vehicle Maintenance Facility	This project constructs a Marine Corps Reserve Training Center (RTC) and Vehicle Maintenance Facility (VMF) in Dayton, OH, for Military Police Company C, 4th Force Service Support Group (FSSG) and for a Mortuary Affairs company. This facility would replace older, deteriorating facilities and improve the ability of Military Police Company C to adequately train and retain reservists.	9.1
Miramar, CA, P-111, Reserve Training Center	This project constructs a Reserve Training Center at Miramar, CA, for A Company, Counter-Intelligence Platoon and HQ Intelligence Support Battalion replacing older, inadequate facilities.	5.7
Quantico, VA, P-110, Reserve Training Center Addition	This project constructs a new supply warehouse and administrative support facilities at Camp Upshur, Marine Corps Base (MCB) Quantico, VA, for Personnel Recovery and Processing Unit (PRPU), 4th Civil Affairs Group, and Intel Support Battalion. The new facility will improve the ability of the Personnel Recovery and Processing Unit (PRPU) and Civil Affairs Group to adequately train and retain reservists.	3.0
San Antonio, TX, P-105, Reserve Training Center Addition	This project constructs a parachute loft, rappelling tower, and dive locker in addition to renovations for existing structures in San Antonio, TX, for HQ & A Company, 4th Force Reconnaissance Company, 4th Marine Division (MARDIV). The unit currently uses ad hoc methods, such as using the supply warehouse to store and pack parachutes. This situation is less than desirable and is a safety concern. Construction of a parachute loft, rappelling tower, and dive locker is required so that the unit can properly train for its assigned mission.	2.0
<b>MCNR Subtotal</b>		<b>27.6</b>
<b>Military Construction (MILCON)</b>		
(Marine Corps Base) MCB Hawaii, HI, P-006, Physical Fitness Center - Camp Smith	This project provides for a gymnasium/fitness center. The existing gym will be demolished because facilities are deteriorated beyond economical repair, scattered, and lack proper fire protection. Marines are required to maintain physical fitness, and this facility will help them meet this requirement in order to be better prepared for combat.	11.4
Blount Island Command, FL, P-003, Main Gate Improvements - Blount Island	Upgrades areas of high vulnerability throughout base, including the main gate. Main gate upgrades include pop-up security barriers. Security personnel are required to stand in the roadways to conduct security checks of inbound vehicles. Currently, there are no barriers (active or passive) in place to stop unauthorized vehicles from entering or exiting the Command.	7.8
Blount Island Command, FL, P-006, Port Operations Facility - Blount Island	This project provides a Port Operations Facility in order to eliminate current structures. This project constructs a multi-story waterfront operations support facility to include a container operations office, harbor security office and multiple-user waterfront operations offices. To efficiently and effectively meet operational requirements, it is essential that the fragmented operations, which are currently spread out over numerous facilities, be combined to a central location.	3.0
Marine Air Ground Task Force TC 29 Palms, CA, P-617, Waste Handling and Recovery Complex	Project provides a facility for complete management of solid waste in order to remove all recyclables prior to disposal in the landfill. Current facilities are 1950s era and lack modern environmental/health protection considerations.	5.8
Marine Air Ground Task Force TC 29 Palms, CA, P-921, Comm/Elec Maintenance and Storage	This project provides a consolidated electronic and communications maintenance shop and unit storage facility. It also provides securable space for safeguarding sensitive equipment, permanent, efficient administrative office space, and restroom facilities. Current space requirements for these facilities exceed the current space available, and the buildings to be replaced are inadequate, pre-engineered metal buildings built in mid-1950s that do not meet the current needs of the Training Command.	10.8
Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command (MAGTF) TC 29 Palms, CA, P-971B, MOUT Facility (Phase 2)	This project is the second phase of a "first of a kind" Combined Arms Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain (MOUT) training complex for Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF). It will provide diverse training capabilities to support the training objectives for units of various sizes up to a reinforced company.	21.8
Marine Air-Ground Task Force Training Command (MAGTF) TC 29 Palms, CA, P-602, Student Processing Center	This project provides a consolidated multi-story building to support all functions of new student administrative processing and orientation. Adequate and sufficient facilities for receiving, processing and temporarily housing these new students in large volumes do not exist.	12.8

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Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Camp Pendleton, CA, P-070, Hangar Additions	This project provides sufficient administrative space for squadron personnel co-located near hangar administration and maintenance spaces for Marine Aircraft Group 39. Military Air (MAG)-39 is composed of the entire West Coast Active Helicopter Marine Light Attack (HMLA) community and 3 CH-46 squadrons. MAG-39 contains 104 AH-1Ws, 56 UH-1Ns and 36 CH-46s for a total of 196 aircraft. Personnel are currently located in overcrowded spaces. Also, due to the lack of space, disparate functions share the same inadequate space.	3.6
Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Cherry Point, NC, P-130, Motor Transport and Communications Shop	This project provides a Motor Transport and Communication Shop at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Cherry Point, NC. It will replace the existing inadequate facility, and consolidate these combat motor vehicle equipment maintenance functions in the area of the station with similar combat vehicle maintenance functions within the MWSS-271 compound off of Roosevelt Blvd. The project scope also includes 2002 m2 of demolition for buildings 121, 1012, and 4186, all located off 6th Avenue.	8.2
Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar, CA, P-165, Military Working Dog Facility	Provides a Military Working Dog (MWD) Operations Center to support 18 working dogs at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar. The mission of the Military Working Dogs Operations Center is to protect military personnel from risk of death and injury from explosive devices and narcotics dangers. The risk to military personnel at this station is higher than in other areas of the continental United States due to the station's proximity to the Mexican border, the reported number of Al Qaeda operatives in the area, the aircraft located at the station, and its military mission to transport significant numbers of Patuxent River Naval Air Station (PAX) personnel and equipment to and from the theatre of operations in the Middle East.	3.0
Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) New River, NC, P-311, Parallel Taxiway	This project constructs parallel taxiway and lighting to support primary and crosswind runways utilized for Fleet Marine Force Operations at (MCAS) New River. Currently, aircraft must use the active runways to taxi to launch points. The parallel taxiway will allow aircraft to taxi to the launch point and allow other aircraft to land at the same time.	9.9
Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma, AZ, P-364, Physical Fitness Center - Addition	This project provides additional facilities to the existing physical fitness complex in order to improve the Quality of Life/Service of the Marines who train at the Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona. At least two times per year, the population of the station swells to over 5,000 personnel during various base training periods. Overcrowding is especially significant during Weapons and Tactics Instructor (WTI) training and the Desert Tactical Air Land Operations (TALON) operations. These population increases have a dramatic, negative impact on the fitness facility.	7.2
Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma, AZ, P-446, EOD Facility - Consolidation	This project constructs a new consolidated Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Team facility for Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma and Marine Wing Support Squadron (MWSS) 371 EOD Teams. Currently, these teams are not co-located, which adversely impacts the teams' ability to meet mission requirements. The separate facilities add to the response time necessary for Marine Wing Support Squadron (MWSS) personnel when fulfilling joint duties that include responding to emergency situations with the Station EOD Team.	3.2
Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Lejeune, NC, P-1011, Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQ) - Camp Johnson	This project provides 480 manspaces of permanent bachelor housing that meets the Minimum Standards of Adequacy and helps satisfy Camp Johnson's deficiency of over 1,000 billeting spaces. Currently, Marines are overcrowded into existing rooms without adherence to the Minimum Standards of Adequacy of two Marines per room.	25.7
Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Lejeune, NC, P-1034, Intel Operations Center	This project constructs facilities to centrally locate and consolidate Intel Operations Battalion for II Marine Expeditionary Force (II MEF) at Camp Lejeune. The current physical separation of personnel negatively impacts the timely and comprehensive integration of multiple sources of information into finished intelligence.	15.8
Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Lejeune, P-828, Field Medical Service School	This project constructs an Academic Instruction Facility at Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Lejeune for the Field Medical Service School (FMSS) to train and prepare Navy medical, dental, and religious personnel for service in support of Marines forces. Currently used buildings will continue to deteriorate to a point that their structural stability makes them totally unserviceable for occupancy, resulting in excessive maintenance, cooling and heating costs.	7.6
Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton, CA, P-026, Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQ) - Las Pulgas	Provides 380 living spaces (190 two-person rooms) in the Las Pulgas (43) Area for permanent party personnel using the 2x0 standard room design. Personnel in the current units will endure a lower quality of life to the detriment of morale and retention efforts if a new facility is not created. Furthermore, personnel will continue to be billeted off base, thereby costing the Marine Corps scarce Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) funds and undermining unit cohesion.	24.0
Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton, CA, P-146, Enlisted Dining Facility - Las Flores	Provides a new Enlisted Dining Facility in Las Flores cantonment area of Camp Pendleton. Continued use of the existing dining facility will result in increased operation and maintenance costs, and minimum quality of life for Marines in the Las Flores area.	6.6
Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton, CA, P-159, Operations Access Points	This funding would upgrade/improve routes between amphibious landing training beaches and inland training areas. The Navy and the Marine Corps have recently put into service larger, heavier tactical vehicles. These new/modified vehicles are either too large or too heavy to efficiently and safely use the existing tunnels, roads, or bridges on the beach-inland access corridors. Amphibious landings and subsequent movement of units inland from Camp Pendleton beaches to training areas and ranges and movement to other training installations in the western region is required.	5.9
Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton, CA, P-199A, Force Reconnaissance Training Tower	Provides a training tower for certification of Helicopter Rope Suspension Training Masters (HRST). These skills are required for our Marine Expeditionary Units forward deployed on station and in support of the Global War On Terrorism (GWOT). Currently, HRST Masters cannot be certified in accordance with training directives without traveling to Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA, which is over 50 miles away.	4.4
Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton, CA, P-604, Child Development Center	This project provides for a child development center in the Headquarters area of Camp Pendleton with full time, quality child care and development for 298 children (32 infants, 6 wks-12 mos.; 140 pre-toddlers, 13 mos.-24 mos.; and 126 toddlers, 24 mos.-36 mos.). The existing facility is outmoded, deteriorated and does not meet current life safety, fire and seismic codes.	9.3

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Marine Corps Base (MCB) Hawaii, HI, P-816, Waterfront Operations Facility	This project constructs a standard waterfront operations building required by the Ship Movement Office to perform maintenance and repair of small craft, including related electronic systems. Also provided are facilities that include a duty crew bunk room, crew's lounge, bosun's locker, space for storage of boat gear and paint, oil spill equipment and a battery charging room. The facility also requires a boat ramp to pull boats from the waterside onto land and into the building.	10.6
Marine Corps Base (MCB) Quantico, VA, P-443, Dining Facility - OCS	Replaces the Officer Candidate School dining facility in order to remove it from the Quantico Air Facility flight safety zone and expand food storage and preparation areas to adequate proportions.	13.0
Marine Corps Base (MCB) Quantico, VA, P-479, Infrastructure - Russell Road	This project will correct traffic congestion along Russell Road by adding two additional traffic lanes through Gate #4, from State Route 1, and extending about one half mile into the base. The project will include appropriate vehicle inspection lanes and Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) improvements. Without this project, traffic tie-ups will continue, with traffic being held up well outside of the back gate, extending onto Interstate 95 and Route 1.	5.9
Marine Corps Base (MCB) Quantico, VA, P-546, Student Quarters - The Basic School (TBS) (Phase 2)	Provide adequate housing for 250 officers undergoing initial training at The Basic School (TBS), Quantico, Virginia. On average, TBS billets approximately 1,200 students per day resulting in an overcrowded situation. Normally three officers are billeted in a space (O'Bannon Hall) designed for two, and two officers in a space (Graves Hall) designed for one. During surge periods, three months out of the year, an additional officer is billeted in each room.	26.3
Marine Corps Logistics Base (MCLB) Barstow, CA, P-939, Engine Dynamometer Facility	This project provides a facility to accommodate state-of-the-art, power test dynamometers with integrated computer/manual operated control panels. A dynamometer is an instrument which measures the power output of an engine. The existing dynamometer operations are located in three different areas at Barstow. Building S583 houses the Paxman engine test facility and has no protection from inclement weather with sides covered in canvas and no door enclosures. In addition, two Power test Dynamometers are too large for the areas they are installed in. This creates a safety hazard to the employees, as there is not enough room to safely move around the engine and the dynamometer unit while it is running.	8.0
Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) Parris Island, SC, P-366, Motor Transportation Complex	This project provides a replacement Motor Transport Facility that will include a Maintenance Facility, Holding Shed, Vehicle Wash/Repair Platform, Automated Vehicle Wash and Grease Racks. The current facility is over 60 years old and lacks the capability to adequately service modern vehicles.	4.7
Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) San Diego, CA, P-293, Recruit Barracks - Support Battalion	This project constructs special training barracks for medical rehabilitation and physical conditioning platoon recruits that stay an average of 2-3 weeks longer than typical recruits. The interaction between drill instructors and medical personnel is essential to the successful accomplishment of the platoons' mission of returning injured recruits to the regular training regimen. The proximity of the specialized medical physical training area to the squad bays will facilitate this interaction and assure that the injured recruits do not have to travel across base or off base in order to reach their appointments.	15.6
MCAS Miramar, CA, P-082, Fire Station Satellite	This project will construct a facility that provides adequate support for fire, medical and police emergencies to the East Miramar Family Housing Complex. This new facility will cut emergency response time by more than half, from 10 to 20 minutes to about 5 minutes.	5.3
MCAS New River, NC, P-660, Combat Training Tank	Construct indoor combat training tank for 2nd Marine Aircraft Wing training for water survival, swim qualifications, and aircraft rescue training. The existing outdoor pool has antiquated utilities systems, cracks in the concrete surfaces, no facilities to support the disabled, and is plagued with numerous maintenance problems from leaking mechanical systems.	5.1
MCB Camp Lejeune, P-1063, Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain (MOUT) Enhancements	This project will enhance the existing Urban Training Area with 53 additional multi-story training structures. New structures will be designed to accommodate audio and video displays, remotely controlled pop-up targets, and reconfigurable interior walls. The new urban training area will be designed to allow tank access. Building #20 will be modified to provide two control rooms, an equipment support room and male/female restrooms.	11.3
MCLB Albany, GA, P-925, Warehouse Addition	Provides for a mezzanine in existing controlled humidity warehouse for dehumidified storage of up to 180 Light Armored Vehicles to maximize cubic storage capacity. Adding a second floor to this structure will maximize the cubic storage capacity of the structure.	3.6
MCRD San Diego, CA, P-316, Recruit Remedial Fitness Center	This project will provide physical therapy, strengthening and injury rehabilitation, and immediate medical attention to expedite recovery from injuries obtained during recruit training in order to minimize medical attrition and lost training days for Marine Corps Recruits.	7.6
	<b>MILCON Subtotal</b>	<b>324.6</b>

**Green Subtotal 1400.8**  
**BISOG Subtotal 1160.3**

**Grand Total 2561.1**